

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, scattered showers. Temp. 15-8 (59-46). Thursday, cloudy, scattered showers. Temp. 15-8 (59-46). Friday, cloudy, scattered showers. Temp. 15-8 (59-46). Saturday, cloudy, scattered showers. Temp. 15-8 (59-46). Sunday, cloudy, scattered showers. Temp. 15-8 (59-46).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE



Police surround group of Rhodesian university students protesting the internal settlement on black majority rule.

## Rhodesia Says U.S.-U.K. Peace Plan Is 'Doomed'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 25 (UPI)—Rhodesia's black-white government today told Britain and the United States that their proposal for a new peace conference appears "doomed to certain failure."

"We therefore urge the two governments to re-examine their policies," said a message sent to the U.S. and British governments.

The message stopped short of giving a final "no" to the proposal brought to Rhodesia last week

by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

The two men urged Prime Minister Ian Smith and the three black leaders who signed his internal majority rule agreement to sit down at the bargaining table with the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, which rejects the accord.

"We do not believe, however, that a conference on the lines suggested would have any more prospect of success than the Ge-

neva conference of 1976," the Rhodesian government said. "It appears to us to be doomed to certain failure."

Under the internal accord, Mr. Smith and the three black leaders have formed an interim biracial government that is intended to lead to full black rule by year's end.

Earlier in the day, riot police arrested 80 black students demonstrating on Salisbury's main square against the accord, the second such protest in as many days.

The students carried signs denouncing the agreement as "a sell-out by a miserable minority of political power-hungry birds."

Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe were excluded from the agreement, which set Dec. 31 as the date for majority rule.

They have pledged to step up their war to topple the transitional government of Mr. Smith, the Rev. Ndabani Sibhlo, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Tribal Chief Jeremiah Chimwa.

## Settlement Possible This Year

## S. Africa Accepts Namibia Plan

CAPE TOWN, April 25 (AP)—Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa announced today that his government had accepted the Western proposals for a settlement in South-West Africa (Namibia).

Mr. Vorster's announcement in Parliament could clear the way for elections in the territory and international recognition of independence by the end of the year.

The Prime Minister said that the reply had been given earlier to the ambassadors of five Western nations that formulated the settlement — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

The announcement also came against the backdrop of a special UN General Assembly session on South-West Africa, which opened yesterday.

It was there that Mr. Nujoma, whose organization is waging a hit-and-run guerrilla war against South Africa from bases in southern Angola, made it clear that he was not rejecting the Western compromise formula.

The proposals also call for the postponement of the thorny issue of Walvis Bay, an enclave that South Africa claims as its own ter-

ritory. SWAPO has demanded that Walvis Bay, the territory's only deep-water port, become part of an independent Namibia.

Mr. Vorster's acceptance of the Western proposals was seen here as a major breakthrough in the years-old dispute over the future of the sparsely populated but mineral-rich territory.

South Africa assumed its administration in 1920 from the Germans under a League of Nations mandate. The United Nations subsequently rejected the mandate, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



John Vorster

## As Word on Fate Is Awaited

## Anti-Moro March Held in Rome

ROME, April 25 (UPI)—Young leftists chanting, "This is only the beginning — Aldo Moro is no more," marched through Rome today as Italy awaited news on the fate of the former premier, kidnapped and "sentenced to death" by the Red Brigades.

Other youths shouted down and scuffled with the anti-Moro demonstrators.

President Giovanni Leone, meanwhile, asked Italians to stand firm against the "perfidious and bloody menace" of the Red Brigades.

The government of Premier Giulio Andreotti yesterday rejected a demand that it free 13 imprisoned leftists in return for Mr. Moro's life. It ignored a letter purportedly written by the 61-year-old statesman, saying that his Christian Democratic party colleagues would be responsible for his death and that he wanted none of them at his funeral.

The Red Brigades, who kidnapped Mr. Moro on March 16, said that they would carry out his "death sentence" immediately unless the government released the 13.

In issuing their latest ultimatum, the Red Brigades brushed aside appeals from Pope Paul, the UN Security Council and virtually all of Italy's political parties, including the Communists.

Mr. Andreotti said that the terrorists' demands were "unacceptable" because they are directed against the freedom of everyone, against the respect due to victims of subversion and against the judicial order of the republic.

An anonymous caller today told the Italian news agency ANSA in Turin, "This is the Red Brigades. We have killed Moro. A communique will follow."

## Communist Bloc Said Ready to Reward Cuba

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Russia and East European countries have agreed to increase their subsidies for Cuba's economy as a reward for increased Cuban involvement in Africa, a U.S. intelligence report says.

The economic props include bonus payments for Cuban sugar at four times the world price and cut-rate oil supplies, according to the report.

An intelligence appraisal last month said that, "provided the Russians continue to underwrite it, Cuba probably could increase significantly its commitment in Africa without seriously damaging its economy and military capability."

## Carter to Send Congress Mideast Arms Sale Plan

By Don Oberdorfer and Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—The White House announced yesterday that President Carter plans to send Congress his controversial Middle East arms sale package by tomorrow, despite new opposition from an influential senator.

Press Secretary Jody Powell, in making the announcement, left open the possibility of a brief delay off a negotiated agreement to head off a political battle seemed near. But White House sources said that Mr. Carter is strongly inclined to go ahead. "He's had a belly full" of the arguments about the proposed sales, said an official. "We think the momentum is with us."

In a meeting with Mr. Carter and in a letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, argued yesterday that the proposed sales of sophisticated warplanes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia should be considered separately. Sen. Church is the ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and its lead-

## Unless U.S. Starts Production Brezhnev Promises Russia Will Defer Neutron Bomb

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, April 25 (NYT)—In response to President Carter's decision to defer production of neutron weapons, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev said today that the Soviet Union would "not begin production" of the high-radiation warheads unless the United States did.

In a speech to a national youth congress here, Mr. Brezhnev gave no sign that the Soviet Union was prepared to give up any other weapons systems in return for a final decision against the neutron weapon by the United States. President Carter said on April 7 that such a decision would depend on Soviet military "restraint."

[Reuters reported today that Mr. Carter dismissed Mr. Brezhnev's offer as insignificant. "The Soviets know and Mr. Brezhnev knows that the neutron weapon is designed to be used against a massive and perhaps overwhelming tank offensive," Mr. Carter told a news conference.]

The neutron weapon is designed to neutralize the inequality in ground forces in Europe, where Warsaw Pact armor outnumbered NATO armor by a ratio of 3 to 1. "The Soviets have no use for this weapon and he (Mr. Brezhnev) knows this," Mr. Carter said.

It's a reaffirmation of the Soviet refusal to accept a trade-off, a Western diplomat said.

Most of the Soviet leader's remarks today had a positive tone, in contrast to the exasperation that prevailed in official statements before Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow last week.

"Some progress was made in working out an agreement on strategic arms limitation" during Mr. Vance's mission, Mr. Brezhnev said today.

"Not all problems, by far, have been solved yet," he said. "We can by no means accept certain positions of the American side."

accused the Carter administration of indecision and backing away from an agreement "for political reasons."

Today, speaking with difficulty apparently caused by a jaw ailment, the 71-year-old Soviet leader shifted his tone for an audience of 5,000 delegates of the Komsomol, the Soviet Young Communist League.

The strongest hint of intransigence in his remarks concerned Africa. Mr. Brezhnev accused unnamed "imperialist powers" of interfering with the development of newly independent countries and said that the Soviet Union and its allies reserved the right to come to their aid.

"If anyone thinks that the Soviet Union can be diverted from this course with slander and threats," he said, "then it is deeply mistaken."

A Western diplomat, recalling criticism and warnings from Washington (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev addresses the 18th congress of the Young Communist League.

## Norwegian Sources Say

## Korea Jet Passed Major Bases

From Wire Dispatches

BODO, Norway, April 25 — Soviet air defenses failed to detect an off-course South Korean airliner until it already had passed over some of the world's most secret military installations, Norwegian sources said yesterday.

Senior officials said that at least one of the two Soviet fighters that

finally intercepted the Boeing 707 fired on it with an air-to-air missile. The aircraft was picked up by Norwegian radar between 5 and 6 p.m. Thursday, long before it entered Soviet airspace, but technicians thought that it was an ordinary Soviet flight and paid no particular attention to it.

Officials said that they tracked

the plane for two hours as it flew in a southern course across Murmansk and the Kola peninsula, the site of a big concentration of warships, submarines and missiles.

The officials said that the plane was tracked for nearly an hour inside Soviet airspace before it was intercepted, approximately 200 nautical miles over Soviet territory. It then dropped off the radar screens, apparently after it was hit and made a forced landing.

Bodo is the northernmost NATO fighter base, just north of the Arctic circle.

Norwegian officials were reluctant, for security reasons, to say exactly how much they knew about the interception, but it seemed obvious that the plane had flown over what must be one of the world's most tightly guarded spots.

"I am sure the Soviets are asking a lot of questions as to how it happened," a NATO official said.

Two of the 110 persons aboard were killed and 10 were injured. The surviving passengers and the bodies of the two — a South Korean and a Japanese — were returned home yesterday, but the Russians have detained the captain and navigator.



Gen. Alexander Haig Jr.

## Haig Reportedly Wanted To Quit on Carter Issues

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the NATO commander in Europe, threatened to resign recently over the Carter administration's handling of several defense issues, including the decision to defer production of the neutron bomb, according to government sources.

Gen. Haig was persuaded to remain on the job, the sources said, after discussions with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who pressed concern that a resignation at this point would disrupt the Atlantic Alliance and harm U.S. relations with West Germany.

Government sources said that Gen. Haig's offer to resign — which was expressed to Mr. Brown last month — followed a series of "surprises" and abrupt decisions in which the general was not consulted.

"He was upset that decisions and ideas were being floated without consultation," said a government source.

Several specific issues spurred Gen. Haig's threat to resign. These include President Carter's decision earlier this month to defer production of the controversial high-radiation neutron warhead, a decision that provoked debate in Western Europe where the Carter administration's intentions strained relations with several European nations.

Another incident that distressed Gen. Haig, sources said, was a message relayed by the administration to Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, saying that there were no plans to discuss certain aspects of Cruise missile development with the Soviet Union.

On the day that Mr. Luns received the message, sources said,

## Israeli Petition Urges Begin Concessions

TEL AVIV, April 25 (AP)—A petition signed by 360 Israeli professors and intellectuals and published in a Tel Aviv newspaper today urged Prime Minister Menachem Begin to offer more concessions for peace.

The petition lent support to a movement led by Israeli war veterans which has posed a serious challenge to Mr. Begin with its "peace now" slogan.

The government policy is not leading, the petition said, but to the loss of friends and an increase in Israel's isolation. This policy impedes the momentum of peace, weakens the security of the state and heightens the threat of war, it said.

The "peace now" movement, which recently won backing from 37 prominent U.S. Jews, has provoked demonstrations of support for Mr. Begin from nationalist Israelis.

Gen. Haig read several messages from Washington about a trip planned by several key administration officials to discuss proposals with the Soviet Union involving the same elements of the Cruise missile cited in the message to Mr. Luns.

Gen. Haig — who works closely with Mr. Luns — felt "undercut" and "bewildered," a source said.

## Israel Reaffirms Hostility To U.S. Mideast Jet Sales

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI)—U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left the Middle East for the United States today, and Mr. Dayan warned that his country would sacrifice U.S. warplanes if that would stop aircraft sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Dayan, who will meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the wording of a compromise formula for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement, said that he was not taking any new proposals with him.

"What we have in discuss really is whether there is a practical plan about Judea and Samaria (the West Bank of Jordan) and the Gaza Strip or about Sinai over which we can reach an agreement with the other party," he said.

"If there is, then the wording for that will be found," Mr. Dayan added. "And if there isn't, so just another paper with more words really won't be the answer. We are trying to find out about the real plan: the Egyptian approach, the

American approach — what should take place in Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and Sinai — and not so much in argue about words."

**Opposition Reaffirmed**

But he reaffirmed his government's strong opposition to President Carter's decision to sell fighter planes to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel in an all-or-nothing, \$4.8-billion package deal that goes in Congress tomorrow.

"A package deal is not the right way," Mr. Dayan said. "Even if we have to absorb the punishment, we will continue to oppose the deal."

But he said that he would be glad to discuss any new suggestions that Egypt might have made to Mr. Atherton on the Middle East.

Mr. Atherton left Cairo after "very serious and very detailed" talks with Egyptian leaders, but without any apparent success in narrowing the gap in Egyptian and Israeli positions.

Mr. Dayan said that he and the Americans would be discussing a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Van Gogh Work Slashed Twice

AMSTERDAM, April 25 (AP)—A self-portrait by Vincent van Gogh was seriously damaged today by a man who slashed it twice in the Vincent van Gogh Museum before he was overpowered, a museum spokesman said.

The damaged painting, "Self-Portrait With Gray Hat," (at right) dates from Van Gogh's Parisian period and was finished in 1887. The spokesman said that the attacker, identified as a 32-year-old painter, slashed the work with two diagonal cuts which covered the whole surface of the painting. It has been taken to the museum's repair shop where it will be restored, the spokesman said.

It was the second time this month that a Van Gogh painting was the target of an attack. On April 5, the painter's "La Berceuse," was defaced in the Municipal Museum nearby.



These included Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio, five convicted murderers, one accused kidnapper and several convicted kidnappers and robbers.

Mr. Andreotti rejected the new ultimatum despite a warning in yesterday's letter that "the moment of slaughter" was at hand.

chairman starting next January. He said that the attempt to package the sales would set a precedent that would thwart objective congressional review.

**Disapproval Expected**

Sen. Church said that he believes the Foreign Relations Committee will vote against the proposed sales of planes to all three countries as a protest against the "linkage." If Mr. Carter presents them as a package as planned, Sen. Church said that he had presented his objections to Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance.

[House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said today that congressional leaders have again appealed to President Carter not to submit his request for the sales, the United Press International reported. Rep. O'Neill said that Mr. Carter should consider a substantial delay in the request while hoping that Egypt and Israel would soften their positions on peace negotiations.]

Administration sources said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



But Bars Spying Implication

# U.S. Indicates It Desires A Swap for Shcharansky

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The State Department hinted yesterday that it would like to make a deal with the Soviet Union that would lead to the release of imprisoned dissident Anatoli Shcharansky.

"We have a humanitarian interest in what happens to Shcharansky," said department spokesman Tom Reston. Mr. Shcharansky, 29, is a computer programmer who has applied unsuccessfully for permission to emigrate to Israel and who was active in the small Soviet group that tried to monitor their government's compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords.

## U.S., Allies May Build New Rocket

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP)—The United States, Britain, France and West Germany are negotiating to build together a new rocket that could knock out tanks without relying on the controversial neutron warhead.

An updated version of a Soviet weapon used in World War II, the rockets are set up in batteries of 12 tubes each. They could be launched from the backs of trucks or armored vehicles against tanks about 20 miles away. Each rocket would carry about 600 pounds of non-nuclear explosive.

Pentagon officials confirmed yesterday that cooperative development and production of the rockets to combat the Soviet tank threat is being discussed by NATO defense leaders.

William Perry, the Pentagon research director, is expected to discuss the rocket project during meetings of the Conference of National Armaments Directors in Brussels this week.

### Alternatives Cited

After President Carter postponed his decision on whether to produce the neutron warhead for U.S. forces stationed in West Germany, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that there were alternative ways to deal with the Soviet threat to tanks.

The multiple-launch rocket system, as it is called, is but one of several alternatives to the neutron warhead, defense officials said, but a highly promising one.

The first generation of the rocket would fall like an artillery shell. Later versions, as envisioned by weapon designers, would have guidance inside each warhead for pinpoint accuracy.

Currently, Boeing and Vought are working on designs and test models for the U.S. Army. If current negotiations succeed, firms in Britain, France and West Germany will join in the development and production program.

Specialists said that the rocket can kill better than an artillery shell, is easy to move around and set up for accurate firing and is easy to produce and maintain.

## Latin Americans Now Top List of U.S. Immigrants

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—Europeans are coming to the United States more as tourists than as immigrants, while Latin Americans and Asians are now the largest immigrant groups, a State Department report shows.

The study, covering the period from fiscal years 1965 through 1976, shows that Latin Americans formed the largest group of immigrants. However, the rate of immigrants from Asia, particularly Filipinos, Koreans, Chinese and Indians, increased quickly and their total may soon surpass the Latin Americans.

Europeans, together with Japanese and Canadians, make up the bulk of the 3.7 million tourists and other nonimmigrants who visited the United States in 1976.

The report by the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs shows that 377,896 persons entered the United States on immigrant visas in 1976, an increase of 90,000 over 1975 but slightly below the figures for 1973 and 1974. A total of 145,906 Latin Americans and 142,282 Asians were admitted during fiscal year 1976. Immigration from Europe declined from 117,090 in 1965 to 74,060 in 1976.

## U.S. Fines Owners Of Spanish Trawler

NEWARK, N.J., April 25 (AP)—Owners of a Spanish trawler seized in U.S. waters two weeks ago have paid a \$100,000 penalty rather than face losing the vessel in court, it was announced yesterday.

The Costa de Noruega, which was fishing for squid, was seized April 10 about 80 miles southeast of Nantucket Island, Mass.

### A Practical Guide to U.S. Taxation of Americans

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COURTESY CALL—Former Soviet Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko (right), who was stripped of his passport by Moscow during a U.S. visit, pays a visit to New York City Mayor Edward Koch.

### In TV Sex-Assault Ruling

## U.S. Case Seen Threat to Journalism

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP)—The Supreme Court cleared the path yesterday for a jury to decide whether a television network and an affiliated station owe damages to the child victim of a bizarre sexual assault similar to one starkly depicted in a televised film.

The court voted 8 to 1 to let the ruling stand. The dissenter was Justice William Brennan Jr. The trial has been tentatively scheduled to begin in August in San Francisco.

The ruling, made by a state appellate court in October, was that the guarantee of a jury trial must prevail even though the U.S. Constitution generally protects broadcast material.

The appeals court reversed a trial judge who had held that even if the accusations of negligence were true, the defendants were protected by the freedom-of-expression guar-

NBC and KRON-TV in San Francisco say that the case has a potential for inhibition of art and journalism "far greater than in libel or even obscenity cases."

The broadcasters had petitioned for review of a ruling that the California Constitution guaranteed the victim the right to a jury trial of allegations that they were negligent and reckless in televising "Born Innocent" during evening hours when large numbers of children were watching.

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### Trial Judge Reversed

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## Parole Hearing For Haldeman

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A parole hearing will be held next Monday and Tuesday for former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman who has served nearly a year in prison for his part in the Watergate cover-up.

The hearing will be held at the federal minimum security prison at Lompoc, Calif., where Haldeman works as a laboratory chemist in the institution's sewage plant.

Haldeman becomes eligible for parole on June 20, when he will have served the minimum of his one-to-four-year term. He was convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstructing justice and multiple counts of lying under oath.

### Gas Leak Kills 3 in U.S.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 25 (AP)—Three men were killed and a fourth was critically injured here yesterday when natural gas leaked from an underground line they were working on, authorities said.



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### As Answer to High Court Costs

## N.Y. Lawyer Offers Stock to Fund Suit

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP)—The prospectus looks like any ordinary stock offering. But the investment offer is one of the most unusual ever filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission: a chance to buy shares in a multimillion-dollar lawsuit.

It is designed to raise money to cover the high cost of the suit, including getting expert witnesses, paying for transcripts of pre-trial statements and hiring lawyer's aides.

As such, it is a unique effort to solve one of the major problems facing middle-income Americans who want to take a case, especially one involving a major corporation, to court—the high cost of going to trial.

The cost can mount into thousands of dollars, even when the lawyer takes a case on a contingency-fee basis, which means that he gets paid a percentage only if he wins.

"We want to open up access to the courts," said Carl Person, the New York lawyer who came up with the idea of selling stock to finance the suit that his client, Brooklyn inventor Christian Thee, has filed against Parker Brothers Inc., charging that the company stole his idea for a game.

### Help for 'Average Person'

"There has to be ways made so the average person has recourse to the courts," added Mr. Thee. He is 43, a self-employed painter, designer and part-time developer of games.

Mr. Thee is seeking \$32 million in damages. In his suit, he charges that Parker Brothers, a major

marketer of games, stole his idea for a game involving the buying and selling of art.

Although Mr. Person said he could not estimate the cost of the lawsuit, his detailed submission to the SEC indicated it could run to between \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year—not including his legal fees. This figure includes \$13,000 for a paralegal aide, \$3,000 a year for computer services and secretarial and proofreading expenses which would be charged at the average rate of major law firms in New York City.

The stock offering appears perfectly legal. It was registered with the New York office two years ago, but an official here said, "I've never heard of anything like it."

It has received limited approval from the ethics committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York. "We didn't find anything inherently unethical," said Meredith Brown, chairman of the city bar's professional ethics committee.

### No Investors

But the stock offering has failed to win investor approval. Mr. Person said that so far the only people willing to invest wanted just one or two shares—probably for their cu-

riosity value—while the stock offering said that shares are to be sold only in lots of 100.

Mr. Person wanted to sell \$500,000 worth of stock in the lawsuit—100,000 shares at \$5 each. The investors would get 25 per cent a year on their money if the suit wins. He said that the investor would be paid before he gets his legal fees—35 per cent of any award—or Mr. Thee gets his money.

If he loses, he said, they probably would get their original investment back, but they would not have earned any interest.

His plan calls for his investing the money gained from the stock sale in government bonds and using the interest from those bonds to finance the lawsuit.

## Senate Passes Climate Study

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The U.S. Senate passed a bill yesterday that would authorize \$135 million in the next two fiscal years to find ways to more quickly predict changes in the climate.

The legislation, passed by voice vote, now goes to the House for concurrence on an amendment by the Senate. The House previously passed the bill.

The legislation is aimed at finding ways to accurately predict changes in the climate which could have an impact on food production, energy supplies, water resources and human health.

## Professor Hears Russian Wife Is Safe in Moscow

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 25 (AP)—A University of Virginia professor said yesterday that he had received word that his Russian-born wife, barred by authorities from leaving the Soviet Union, is safe in Moscow.

Mrs. Irina McClellan was arrested last week after she chained herself to the fence at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"I wasn't able to contact her, but a friend at Purdue University was able to put a call through," Prof. Woodford McClellan said. He said Rabbi Gerald Engle at Purdue called him yesterday with information that Rabbi Engle said he had received during a weekend telephone conversation with Mrs. McClellan.

Rabbi Engle is connected with an organization that attempts to help Russian Jews and other Soviet residents leave the Soviet Union. Prof. McClellan said, "I was told my wife's phone is working and that she is safe," Prof. McClellan, a professor of Russian, added.

The McClellans married four years ago in Moscow and Soviet authorities since then have prevented her from leaving the country, contending that she knows state secrets.

## Top WAC Jobs To Be Abolished

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—The post of director of the Women's Army Corps will be eliminated officially Friday in a move signifying the full integration of women into the Army.

Brig. Gen. Mary Clarke, WAC director, will take part in a Pentagon ceremony in which her post and that of her deputy will be eliminated. Formal abolishment of the separate corps awaits passage of a bill now pending in Congress.

The reorganization ends the system under which women were assigned to the WACs rather than service branches relating to their jobs, as male soldiers were. The change has been long planned and women for several years have worn insignia of branches such as the engineers, signal corps and military police.

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## Shows Attention to Images

## Primer Details Red Brigades Behavior

By Ronald Koven

ROME, April 25 (WP)—Members of the Red Brigades make model neighbors, if a recently discovered manual on life in the underground is any indication.

The manual calls for constant, time-consuming efforts to appear to be as respectable, house-proud and hard-working as possible.

Via Gradoli 96, at which is located the apartment that apparently served as a hideout for at least some of the kidnappers of Aldo

Moro until it was found by police last week, was the perfect illustration of how members of the terrorist underground are expected to live, according to a loose-leaf manual entitled "Security Rules and Work Methods," which was found in the flat.

Any dwelling that is bought or rented, the manual says, "must be proletarian, modest, clean, neat and completely furnished. It must appear from the outside as a decent house—curtains, an entrance light, a doormat and a nameplate."

There should be plants on the balcony, the manual says.

Members of the Red Brigades also are instructed to take their automobiles to car washes regularly because dirty vehicles attract attention.

"As a matter of principle," the manual says, "every militant must be reassuring and kind to neighbors, but strict discretion is absolutely necessary." Occupants should not make noise after hours, it says.

"The locks," the manual advises, "should be replaced with anti-theft security locks."

As much attention should be paid to the street and the neighborhood as to the dwelling itself, the manual indicates. "The street must be easy for a militant to keep watch over and to observe any police surveillance; that is, if possible, it should not be near bars, public

buildings, shops, institutes, warehouses, etc."

Above all, militants are expected to nurture their social images. Occupants must establish "a well-defined social identity, even in the smallest details," it says. "For example, [a militant] decides to present himself as a Fiat worker, or a teacher, or a salesman or a land surveyor, married or not, who lives with his brother, his fellow worker, etc."

"The role that each comrade chooses must then be consistently demonstrated in his everyday life. If, for example, he has assumed the role of an artisan, he must leave home every day before eight in the morning, and not return before 12:30 p.m., go out again at 2 p.m. and return home at 7 p.m. or after. This means that every comrade must organize his own work according to regular hours. The role assumed must be carefully studied so that any irregularities in one's behavior can be explained."

The manual provides that documents, weapons and other organizational materials be kept in suitcases ready for quick getaway. Every month, it says, the contents of the dwelling should be reviewed to "clean out all useless, dangerous or compromising materials."

Among the things found in the third-floor apartment, uncovered because the downstairs neighbor complained about a leak, was a register showing that \$20,000 had been paid to buy weapons from regular shopkeepers.

There also were false Italian and foreign license plates, uniforms thought to have been used by the Moro kidnappers, wigs, women's dresses, a large stock of canned food and blank stationery from Rome police headquarters.

Also found in the apartment was currency that police said they could identify as being from ransoms paid in several kidnappings.

One of the rare successful police infiltrators into the Red Brigades, Silvano Gisoio, recently testified that Renato Curcio, the founder of the group who is on trial in Turin with 14 others, complained about the high costs of keeping people underground.

The organization apparently works very efficiently. The Italian police say that documents found in the Via Gradoli apartment show that the Moro kidnapping involved the clockwork cooperation of about 60 persons—12 for the attack on the five Moro bodyguards who were killed, two groups of five to serve as lookouts and to cover the getaway, and eight drivers. The documents indicated that 30 persons are involved in holding Mr. Moro, police said.

## Desai Attacks Any U.S. Delay On Atomic Fuel

NEW DELHI, April 25 (NYT)—Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday that a U.S. refusal to supply fuel to the Tarapur atomic power plant near Bombay would be a breach of agreement between the two countries and would free India to adopt any course we like to safeguard our own interest.

Mr. Desai, participating in a debate in the upper house of Parliament on the reported decision of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to block further shipments of enriched uranium to the U.S.-built plant, said he viewed "the delay with considerable disquiet and disbelief."

He added, however, that the U.S. government had not yet breached the agreement but only delayed the supply and that he would take up the issue during his visit to the United States in June. He refused to comply with an opposition demand to cancel the visit as a protest. He said he was going to the United States to attend a disarmament conference and did not believe in a policy of "tit for tat."

The commission, which met in Washington during the weekend, turned down India's long-pending request for immediate shipment of 7.6 tons of the fuel despite the fact that the administration had recommended it. Under U.S. procedure, President Carter could overrule the decision and authorize the shipment, but this would be subject to the approval of Congress and involve further procedural delays.



Cleaning the Brittany coast is a frustrating task for thousands of young volunteers and soldiers. "Often when we return to a beach we find the high tide has brought in more oil and it looks as if all our work has been in vain," said one of the volunteers.

## Fighting the Black Tide of Oil

## Volunteers, Army Clean Sludgy Shores of Brittany

By C.G. Cupic

TREBEURDEN, France, April 25 (IHT)—The scrubbing begins at daybreak. By midday, when the thousands of young volunteers who have converged on Brittany's northern coast to clean it after the Amoco Cadiz oil spill pause for lunch, their green and yellow oilskins are coated with the mixture of petroleum and dirt that soaks the beaches.

Like the oil-blackened rocks they are working to restore to pinkness and whiteness, each volunteer must be sprayed clean before giving up for the day.

More than 500 kilometers of beach and about 400 kilometers of rocky coastline is covered with thousands of tons of oil from the Amoco Cadiz, the Liberian tanker which hit the rocks near Porsail in western Brittany on March 10.

Volunteers from France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, as well as thousands of French soldiers, have been painstakingly cleaning the beaches and rocks from the consequences of the so-called black tide. They are cleaning the beach, rocks and marshes with spades, brushes and, when necessary, their hands.

## Frustrating Task

Pierre, who lives in St. Germain-en-Laye near Paris, finds the task frustrating. "One has to see all these people working all day in sludgy mud. We are on our knees and we scoop up this sludge with our hands and transport it in pails to holes dug in the ground which are later sucked up by tank trucks to be taken away."

"Often when we return to a beach we find that the high tide has brought in more oil and it looks as if all our work has been done in vain."

The first volunteers started arriving three weeks ago after radio and

television appeals. The Ministry of Youth and Sports, which was given the task of organizing the volunteers, received thousands of telephone calls from France and other countries.

Alban Martin, from Rennes, who is in charge of the organization of volunteer work, explained:

"We were obliged to turn away a lot of people because we were taken aback by the number. We had to organize transport and lodging for them. Our call for help came just before the Easter school break and a large number of students wanted to help during their vacation. In the last three weeks we have had more

than 5,000 volunteers who arrived in groups, and each group stayed for a week."

Those who came individually were turned away. The military, also engaged in cleaning up work sent its men in by the thousands. Last week, 5,000 soldiers were working on the coast of Brittany. A lieutenant supervising his men on the beach near Trebeurden said: "The military is best equipped for this type of work. We have the men, the transportation. We can provide lodging and board for our men, and we have the organization."

The director of the Civil Protection Center in Lannion, prefers the soldiers to the volunteers: "They are more disciplined and as the work of cleaning the rocks is dangerous it is better to have people who are disciplined."

Some of the volunteer work was done by local ecologists. They organized the collection and treatment of oil-covered birds in hastily set up bird hospitals. Odile, who feeds and nurses the polluted birds, is nearly in tears every time one dies. Her hands are bitten and scratched by the birds. She hopes that "at least half of the one hundred or so birds in our center will survive. Many of them appear healthy when cleaned but their livers are destroyed by oil and within a few days they die."

## Court Says Birching Punishment By Isle of Man Was Degrading

STRASBOURG, April 25 (AP)—The European Court of Human Rights ruled today that the Isle of Man was guilty of degrading punishment when its constable beat young lawbreakers with birch branches.

The decision, handed down by Judge Giorgio Palladavore Paliari, ended a six-year legal battle that began when a 15-year-old schoolboy was spanked on his bare buttocks for roughing up an upperclassman who turned him in for smuggling beer into the local high school.

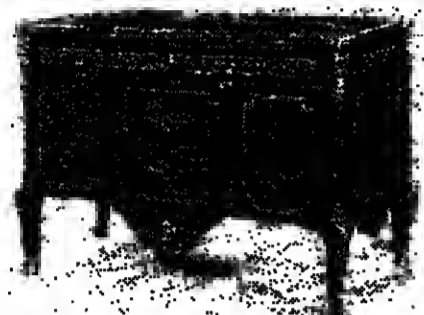
It overruled strong objections by Attorney General John Corrin that the Isle of Man's Parliament believes that birching is an effective way to control crime, and that 70 per cent of the island's 45,000 voters agree.

The court's ruling has only moral force. Britain, which controls the Isle of Man's foreign affairs, already has expressed disapproval of the birching law. However, it is up to the Parliament in the capital of Manx to review the law.

The island retains birching for certain crimes for offenders up to age 21. After his beating in 1972, Anthony Tyrer brought suit charging that it is illegal under the European Convention for Human Rights that bars torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The court ruled that birching was neither torture or inhuman, but found that it constituted an attack on Mr. Tyrer's dignity and physical integrity.

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A Transition Commode, stamped and dated "Riesener J.H., 1769". Inventory mark of the royal Chateau de Saint-Cloud. The commode is accompanied by a Secrétaire.

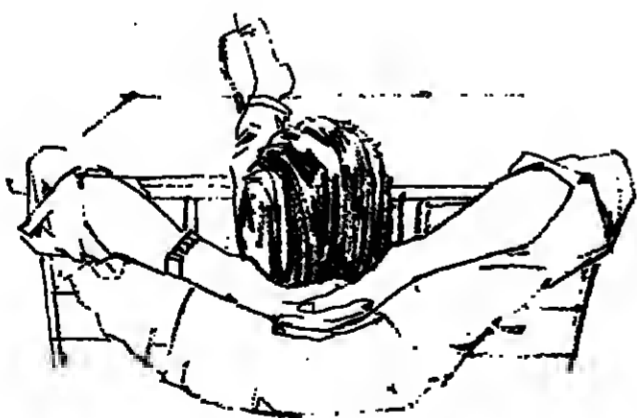
## IMPORTANT SALES

May 18th through June 3rd, 1978.

The property of various owners, including: MEUBLES FROM THE ROYAL CHATEAU OF SAINT-CLOUD. A SERIES OF 4 AUBUSSON TAPESTRIES FROM A PATRICIAN HOUSE IN GENEVA. THE ESTATE OF Mr. J.-P. JUNOT. OVER 300 ARMS AND WEAPONS. A PART OF THE ESTATE OF A WINTERHUR INDUSTRIALIST. Important PAINTINGS of the 19th and 20th century: Bonin, Corot, Courbet, Degas, Dien de la Penna, van Dongen, Dufy, Eberle, Eeckhout, Ernst, van Gogh, Gutzmer, Hans-Katz, Manigault, Miro, Modigliani, Pissarro, Pollock, Renoir, Rosenthal, Schellhous, Schwitters, Spitzweg, Utrillo, Vallat, Villon, Vuillard, etc. Highly Important OLD MASTER PICTURES: Abbot, Amelung, Jan Brueghel the Younger, Cranach the Elder, Daloz, Dück, El Greco, de Gelder, van Goyen, J. van der Haagen, Horemans, Lippelbach, B. Peeters, P. de Potter, Thomas, de Vadder, A. and P. van der Velde, Wenzel, etc. Outstanding FRENCH FURNITURE of the 17th & 18th century, many pieces stamped. European furniture from the Renaissance to the Napoleonic era. Important RUG and CARPET Collection. Rare WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRACKET CLOCKS, BRONZES and SCULPTURE. EUROPEAN PORCELAIN and POTTERY. SILVER. MINIATURES and GOLD BOXES. Important JEWELS. Highly Important Collection of ORIENTAL WORKS OF ART FROM NEPAL. Far Eastern Ceramics. Over 40 VINTAGE CARS, exhibited May 16th through 27th in the big hall of the "Clart" Shopping Centre.

PREVIEW: May 3rd through May 16th, daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Tuesday, May 16th, last day of exhibition, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The exhibition remains closed on Wednesday, May 17th. After May 16th and until the day of sale, appointments may be made for private viewing.

Large illustrated catalogue: FURNITURE, ARTS and CRAFTS..... S.Fr. 30.- PICTURES and GRAPHIC ART..... S.Fr. 30.- ASIAN WORKS OF ART and ASIAN CERAMICS..... S.Fr. 25.- JEWELS..... S.Fr. 25.- VETERAN, VINTAGE and CLASSIC CARS..... S.Fr. 15.-



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## Vu Thi Ngai Dies; Vietnam Orphan Aide

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 25 (AP)—Mrs. Vu Thi Ngai, 73, former director of South Vietnam's An Lac Orphanage, has died of an apparent heart attack.

Mrs. Ngai, who died Sunday, came to Columbus in April, 1975, after about 200 Vietnamese orphans were evacuated to the United States as part of Operation Baby Lift. The operation was organized by Betty Tidale of Columbus, who had worked for the orphanage since 1961.

Mrs. Ngai, whose husband, an industrialist, was killed by the North Vietnamese, fled to Haiphong in 1954, taking with her children she had brought into her home when the French-Indochinese war began in 1945.

She later directed Saigon's An Lac Orphanage, founded by the late Dr. Tom Dooley. She was evacuated from Vietnam to Guam after her name appeared on a Viet Cong death list.

## Seiji Togo

TOKYO, April 25 (UPI)—Japanese painter Seiji Togo, 80, died today of a heart attack at a hospital in Kumamoto, southern Japan.

## Lee S. Johnson

FAIRFIELD, Conn., April 25 (AP)—Lee S. Johnson, 74, retired president of Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Technologies Corp., has died at a Bridgeport hospital.

## DEATH NOTICE

The Rochambeau Chapter DAR wish to announce the death of their Honorary Regent, Mrs. Helen Sams-Seymour, nee Edith Seymour Gunther, which occurred in Paris on April 23, 1978. Mrs. Sams-Seymour was Regent of the Paris Rochambeau Chapter during the war and in 1948-1949. She was elected Honorary Regent for life in 1950. Thanks to her activity in obtaining relief from Canada, the town of Capriquet near Caen was reconstructed after the battle of Normandy.

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for Monetary Affairs, on the dollar.

Balance-sheet exposure will be discussed by treasurers from Kraft, Rank Xerox, Singer, Ciba-Geigy, Sperry Rand, British Petroleum and Imperial Chemical Industries. Plus how to cope with FASB 8 from Arthur Andersen, and case studies presented by Morgan Guaranty.

Bankers from Credit Suisse White Weld, Dresdner Bank, First Chicago and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb will discuss domestic versus multinational banking.

And Professor Robert Triffin will speak on the future of floating exchange rates.

A main point of interest will be the exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for 1978. Be sure your company is represented. Complete and return the registration form below today.

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Please enroll the following participants for the Conference at the Plaza Hotel on May 15 and 16, 1978:

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Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries: \_\_\_\_\_

Hotel room: Please reserve for the nights of May 14 and May 15, the accommodation checked: ☐ Single (per night): \$66 ☐ Twin/Double (per night): \$78

PLEASE NOTE: Reservation for hotel rooms must be received prior to April 20, 1978.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$500: this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

Please invoice: ( ) Cheque enclosed: ( )

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## Frozen Since 1965

## Neutral Indonesia Hopes To Normalize China Ties

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA, (NYT)—The main concern of nonaligned and insular Indonesia in foreign policy is to normalize its frozen relations with China while insuring that Peking will not attempt to use the overseas Chinese minority to subvert President Suharto's government.

"This is the hub of the difficulty," said Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumadiningrat. "This is the crux. We must talk to them to clarify this."

"If you ask me," said Vice-President Adam Malik, a former foreign minister, "it is psychological. It is a question of security. The overseas Chinese, are they really loyal to you or not? Nobody knows that."

The number of Chinese or Indonesians of Chinese origin is thought to be 3 million in a nation of 135 million. Nearly a million are citizens of China, about 800,000 are stateless and the rest, except for a small number holding Taiwanese passports, are Indonesian citizens.

## Important Economic Role

The foreign minister said that, while the Chinese community does not make up a large proportion of the population, its role in commerce and economic life is great. A diplomat said that it is generally estimated that the Chinese control 80 per cent of private capital here. Chinese businessmen are thought to have close financial links in the power structure, which is in the grip of the military.

In the general atmosphere of normalization of relations between Communist and non-Communist countries in Asia since the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina, Jakarta evidently feels that it cannot indefinitely continue the freeze with Peking that set in after the attempted coup in 1965, for which, military men believe, China was greatly responsible.

With three of Indonesia's four partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations enjoying full diplomatic relations with China and with Indonesia also concerned with reinforcing its image as a founding member of the non-aligned bloc, some improvement in relations between the two countries appears certain.

## Some Contacts

Mr. Mochtar noted that for the first time Indonesia participated in the Canton trade fair and that sports officials attended meetings in China as observers. "This is just a start," he said. Alluding to the fact that trade is now routed through Hong Kong, he said: "We are exploring the possibility of direct trade links."

High officials do not believe that haste is necessary because, as one said, "China needs relations more than we need them." China, it is said, is anxious to forestall what it sees as Soviet attempts to encircle it. Soviet-Indonesian relations are coolly formal, although the Soviet Embassy is heavily staffed.

Indonesian concern has been stimulated by Chinese statements to the effect that, although overseas Chinese should be good citizens of the countries in which they live, Peking considers all Chinese abroad as kinsmen with whom it wishes to nurture good relations.

While China is the principal focus of Indonesian thinking on foreign policy, officials, particularly those concerned with military and security matters, are studying the growing strength of Vietnam and the aftermath of the Communist victories in Indochina.

Jakarta appears reassured by what it sees as a pragmatic attitude in Hanoi, with which the Indonesians maintained a "correct" diplomatic relationship without substance throughout the war. A ranking security official, while stating that he did not see Vietnam as a threat to Indonesian security at present, expressed a hope that the United States would resist Vietnamese demands for large-scale economic aid.

"The United States should proceed gradually toward Vietnam," a senior civilian official said.

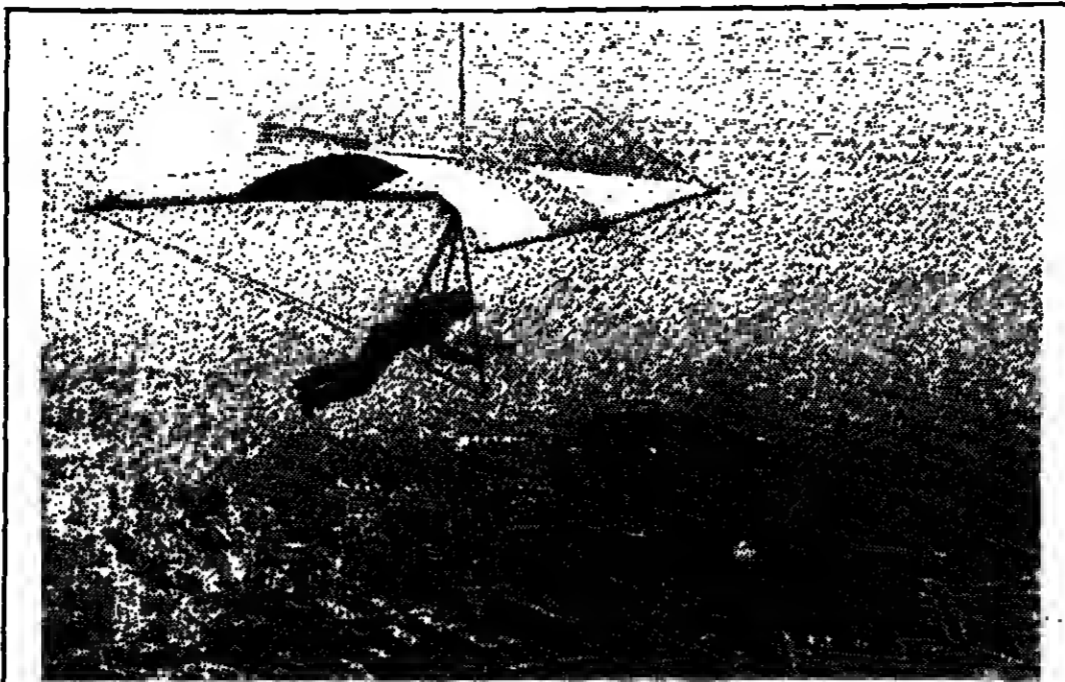
The high officials questioned expressed concern over the security situation of Thailand, a member of the Southeast Asian association—the others are Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, the last of which also has no diplomatic ties with China. Thailand's problems with Communist insurgents and Cambodian incursions are viewed as indicative of a continuing threat in the region.

## Indian Harvest Sets a Record

NEW DELHI, April 25 (NYT)—Indian food production reached record figures this year, the government announced today.

Food Minister Surjit Singh Barnala said that the grain output for the year ending in June was estimated at 125 million metric tons, 14 million tons more than the previous record.

He said that both wheat and rice had shown their best yields. Rice production was 50 million metric tons and the recent wheat harvest is estimated at 32 million tons.



HIGH FLYER AT MONACO—Not a big spender, but one of the delta-plane champions taking part in the International Flying Wing Contest over Monte Carlo. Starting on a bluff overlooking the city from a height of 3,000 feet, the contestants glide their silent craft above the historic, picturesque Mediterranean port to the grounds of the principality's castle.

## In El-Fatah Dispute

## Arafat Reportedly Arrests Abu Daoud

By Don A. Schanche

BEIRUT, April 25—Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat reportedly has headed off a major challenge to his leadership with the expulsion and detention yesterday of a leading figure in his el-Fatah guerrilla group.

Sources close to the PLO leadership said that Abu Daoud, the reputed mastermind of the Munich Olympics massacre and a leading member of el-Fatah's Revolutionary Council, was under virtual arrest in a Beirut hospital room with armed guards preventing his escape.

Two other el-Fatah leaders who, like Abu Daoud, were longtime associates of Mr. Arafat in the guerrilla organization, were said to be under round-the-clock surveillance. One is a former Jordanian Army officer and the other a Palestinian writer. Both are suspected of complicity with Abu Daoud in an Iraqi-backed scheme to undercut Mr. Arafat by fighting against UN forces in southern Lebanon.

## 'Unruly Elements'

All three were expelled from the el-Fatah Revolutionary Council following a crackdown on what were described by PLO spokesmen as "unruly elements" who were believed bent on upsetting the moratorium on military action pledged

by the PLO leader to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim a week ago.

At the time, it was reported that 130 men loyal to Abu Daoud had been arrested on Mr. Arafat's orders. Abu Daoud complained after the arrests that his men were suicide squads destined to operate behind Israeli lines in southern Lebanon. All of them, he said, were el-Fatah members who, under the usual practices of the organization, should not have been detained.

However, sources yesterday said that the men, while mostly Palestinians, were not regular el-Fatah guerrillas but had been slipped into Lebanon and armed and outfitted with false identity papers by Abu Daoud at the behest of a bitterly

anti-Arafat former el-Fatah terrorist named Abu Nidal, who operates from Iraq.

Abu Nidal is suspected of planning the assassination in Cyprus earlier this year of Egyptian editor Youssef Sebai — which led to a shootout and the deaths of 15 Egyptian soldiers at the Larnaca airport. Egyptian newspapers yesterday also charged that the Baghdad-based terrorist, who broke with el-Fatah three years ago and is under a death sentence by the guerrilla group, recently infiltrated about 15 assassins into Egypt with the aim of killing leading Egyptians and foreign residents.

Los Angeles Times

## Student Dissidents

## Protest at Harvard On S. Africa Links

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25 (UPI)—Several hundred students and sympathizers demonstrated at Harvard University yesterday against the school's affiliations with corporations doing business with South Africa.

The protesters gathered around a college administration building where Harvard Corp. members reportedly met to discuss overall investments in South Africa.

## Suit Against Raytheon Contends

## U.S. Firm Allegedly Hid Saudi Payoff

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—The Raytheon Company, one of the nation's leading weapons manufacturers, has funneled large sales commission payments to a Saudi Arabian prince without disclosing the payments as required by law, according to a civil suit recently filed in U.S. District Court here.

The complaint charges that the Raytheon Co. and the Raytheon Service Co., a wholly owned subsidiary, have "conspired with other parties in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere" to make indirect and direct payments to Prince Abdullah al-Faisal al-Saud, the eldest son of the late King Faisal, since 1971.

The suit was filed by Mohammed Habib, a Washington-based consultant and agent, who claims that Raytheon has deprived him of about \$15 million in commission payments on sales of Hawk missiles systems and other services to Saudi Arabia.

These and other similar payments are also being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which began its inquiry into the company two years ago.

## SEC Informed

Raytheon reported both the SEC investigation and the suit by Mr. Habib in its most recent annual filing with the SEC.

The company contends that the SEC inquiry focuses on the manner in which the commission payments have been accounted for, and maintains that its accounting practices are entirely proper. The company also states that it is seeking to have Mr. Habib's charges dismissed, and that allegations that the company

has funneled payments to Prince Abdullah are "utterly without merit," according to a company spokesman.

The suit, filed in Boston and Washington courts by Mr. Habib and Middle East Services, the agency he heads, essentially charges Raytheon with breach of contract. According to the complaint, Prince Abdullah entered into a contract in 1971 with Mr. Habib to direct all military sales through the Arabian Establishment for Trade, Shipping and Air Navigation, headed by Prince Abdullah.

According to the contract signed between them, the Arabian Establishment and Mr. Habib would

split commission sales — 80 per cent for the prince and 20 percent for Mr. Habib.

Soon after, however, differences arose between them, and between Prince Abdullah and Raytheon. Mr. Habib's contract was subsequently terminated by Raytheon. Mr. Habib maintains illegally. The company, however, continued to do business with Prince Abdullah, he contends.

## Trudeau Calls Bias Probe

OTTAWA, April 25 (AP-DJ)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday he has called for an examination of a recent \$1.1-billion agreement between Bell Canada Telephone and Saudi Arabia to see whether it discriminates against Jews.

The contract reportedly includes a statement by Bell Canada that neither it nor any of its subsidiaries has commercial dealings with Israel.

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## Good News from Berlin [Our 1977 Highlights]

Business volume up 13%  
Customers' deposits up 8%  
Loans and discounts up 8%  
Net profit before taxation up 16%  
Equity up 15%  
of which  
Declared reserves up 16%  
Dividend 16%  
Number of accounts up 4.2%

Figures from our Accounts for the Year: (in DM million)

	1977	1976
Deposits	4,460	4,125
Due to banks	873	685
Due from banks	1,099	1,000
Lendings	3,220	2,979
Equity	234	204

of which  
Capital 85  
Declared reserves 149  
Business volume  
Net profit before taxation

5,899	5,227
48.5	41.8

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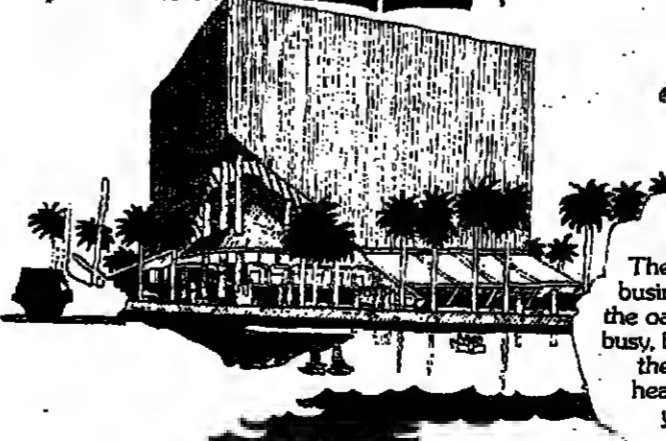
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## The Soviet Union Today

What is it that accounts for the crudeness so often evident in the Soviet government's dealings with foreigners, even—especially—on issues that don't matter much? We have no good explanation but we take note, in a mood of sadness tinged by anger, of two recent episodes in this vein.

In one, a Korean Airlines plane that had strayed far off course over the northern area of the Soviet Union was shot up by a Soviet interceptor. Two passengers were killed and others wounded; all 100-plus aboard could easily have been lost. Why did the Soviet pilot shoot up an unarmed civilian aircraft? Is that what the Russians regard as vigilance? Or bravery? The authorities, saying that they are investigating, have yet to release the Korean pilot and navigator. But it is Soviet performance that ought to be investigated. It was inexcusable.

In a second incident, Soviet police roughed up a Soviet woman and her daughter who were demonstrating outside the U.S. Embassy to publicize the Kremlin's refusal to let them join the woman's American husband of four years, Woodford McClellan. The Russians then refused to transmit photos and television film of the demonstration, relenting only a day later. It is heartless of the

Russians, and contrary to their pledges in the Helsinki agreement, to keep the McClellans apart. It is repressive, and similarly contrary to Helsinki, for them to interfere with the reporting of news. If that is what the Russians intend to do when the international press corps arrives in Moscow for the 1980 Olympics, then the United States and other Western countries should be building a structure of precedent to deal with the press incidents likely to arise at that time. Meanwhile, the Kremlin must be kept under steady pressure to permit the reunification of families split by the Soviet frontier.

It is, some say, unhelpful to criticize the Russians on these matters: It gets their pride up, it recalls the cold war. Nonsense. When people are needlessly killed or injured, when their lives are broken, then pointed criticism is fair, morally necessary and, in our judgment, politically useful in order to encourage more responsible behavior the next time around. These incidents do not involve sensitive internal affairs in which the claim of outsiders to interfere is debatable. They impinge directly on foreigners. If foreigners don't speak up, the crudities will go on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Turkey's Cyprus Offer

Turkey responded promptly with new Cyprus proposals within days of the administration's request to Congress to lift the arms embargo on Ankara without demanding prior Turkish commitment on Cyprus. In this sense the Turks met their share of the bargain that the administration had implied in deciding to unlink the Cyprus issue and the embargo issue. For the years that the two issues have been linked, Cyprus has remained half-occupied by the Turkish forces that invaded in 1974, and the embargo has weakened Turkey's defenses, curbed its taste for friendship and defense cooperation with the United States. Clearly, the time was ripe for a new approach.

Yet the new Turkish proposals do not necessarily signify the beginning of the end of either the Cyprus crisis or the NATO crisis in the eastern Mediterranean. The reason lies in the nature of those proposals, which cover the prospective territorial and constitutional relationship between Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriot minority. As opening positions for a negotiation—and this is what the Turks privately said they were—they had a certain validity. The United Nations' Kurt Waldheim, the agreed middleman in the Cyprus situation, pronounced them "concrete and substantial." He did not, however, find them sufficiently fair and promising to

ask the Cypriots to negotiate on them. And the Cypriots, upon receiving the proposals from Mr. Waldheim in Vienna, went back to Nicosia and denounced them as "an effort to use the method of negotiation... under the chairmanship of the U.N. Secretary-General, for the consolidation of faits accomplis." So it does not seem that Mr. Waldheim has much choice but to go back to the Turks and ask them to look again at their offer.

Whatever he decides—and it should be known soon—Americans ought to keep a couple of things in mind. First, negotiations, Balkan-style, have resumed: The new Turkish package and the Cypriot rejection of it constitute part of a process that should be recognized and encouraged for the public sparring that it is. Then, this is not the moment for Americans to jostle the process, least of all by pushing quickly toward a showdown over the arms embargo. In such a premature showdown, the administration would quite likely lose, and that would doom all hope for Turkish relenting on Cyprus. Neither should supporters of the embargo leap to condemn Turkey for its first offer. An American public rebuke for the new Ecevit government's first steps on Cyprus could ensure it will attempt no more. It is time for coolness and responsibility on all sides, and for crossed fingers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Latin Juntas on the Wane

The tide of military rule in Latin America is receding. In the next three months three countries are scheduled to move back toward civilian government, Peru... Ecuador... Bolivia... In other countries, too, the drift away from government by the army is being felt... Chile... Argentina... Brazil...

Even in those countries where military rule is closely entwined with family tradition, as in Nicaragua, which the Somoza family has been ruling since the early 1930s, there have this year been strong calls for a move to civilian government. Today it appears that only the least developed countries of the region, like Paraguay... are making no move toward civilian rule.

The reasons for this widespread shift in politics are not difficult to find. In the first place the military have shown themselves to be no more competent than civilian politicians in tackling the problems of development which all the republics of Latin America face.

In the second place, President Jimmy Carter's policies on Latin America have been having their effect. Over the past year the White House has seen to it that those governments which have consistently disregarded the U.S. human rights initiatives have felt Washington's disfavor...

If all goes well the swing away from military rule and toward civilian administration in Latin America could accelerate from now on. If it does, Washington and Brussels (seat of the European Economic Community) will be under something of an obligation. Having censured the military, they will be bound to give ear to reasonable requests for economic and financial assistance from the civilians.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1903

GENEVA—Automobiles are not encouraged in this country, as the Swiss have an idea, and rightly so, that there is too great a danger of accidents in the mountainous districts. In all the cantons the speed is regulated by law—at 40 kilometers an hour. They also have an idea to establish a group of expert drivers who will pilot the cars over the dangerous roads.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1928

QUEBEC—Floyd Bennett died this morning. He died as he had lived, gamely, fighting until the last against the siege of double pneumonia that attacked him after he had tried to fly to the aid of the ice-bound German plane, Bremen, stranded on Greenly Island. He was Comdr. Richard Byrd's chief pilot when they flew to the North Pole in 1926. His wife and Comdr. Byrd were with him at the end.



## Off Limits for the French Communists

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS—On April 13, Le Monde published the first of a series of three articles by Communist historian Jean Elleinstein entitled "From the 22d French Communist Party Congress to the Defeat of the Left."

In an opening paragraph, the author explains how the series came to be published in Le Monde: "I should have liked to publish these articles in my party's press," wrote Elleinstein, "but it would seem that this is not possible in the present state of affairs. I beg the comrades who might hold it against me for doing what I am doing to consider the reasons... and to reflect on the arguments I shall present rather than anathematize the Communist intellectual about to present his confidences in a non-Communist newspaper. Isn't this precisely one of the problems posed by the evolution of the French Communist party?"

### Simple Reason

Why was it "not possible" for Elleinstein to publish his articles in his party's press? For the simple reason that its statutes, as interpreted by the leadership, do not permit a free-for-all critical discussion of policy in the party press except during specified periods preceding a Congress. And so, despite widespread discontent over the conduct of the legislative election campaign and despite discussions at the cell level, according to Georges Marchais, are "beyond precedent," L'Humanite, the party newspaper, has been closed to critical party members. The result is that they have been going "off limits" and expressing their views in non-Communist newspapers and magazines such as Le Monde, Le Matin and L'Express.

Of this rather substantial amount of material, Jean Elleinstein's series in Le Monde—which runs to some 5,000 words—is thus far the most significant. Elleinstein's basic concern is to analyze why the French Communist party is unable to extend its influence beyond the working class to win over new segments of the salaried middle class and the intellectuals and why, in fact, it appears to be losing ground to the Socialists in appealing to these elements of the French electorate. In Elleinstein's view the basic causes are threefold.

First, the French Communist party's analysis of Soviet realities is sorely inadequate. "L'Humanite," states Elleinstein, "continues to portray that reality and conceals much that is essential to an understanding of what is occurring in the Soviet Union... Soviet foreign policy, for example, vis-a-vis Africa or China is rarely criticized. It seems to me that unless we have a radical position on the Soviet Union, our inadequate criticisms (of Soviet policy) will hardly seem credible and will only bewilder party militants without convincing anyone who is not a party member."

"We must have the courage to recognize," Elleinstein concludes, "that socialism exists in a most imperfect fashion in the Soviet Union... because the bureaucracy is dominant there and political democracy doesn't exist."

"The Soviet Union is neither a model nor an example of socialism; it is rather an anti-model."

Second, according to Elleinstein, French Communist policies have failed to keep pace with the social evolution that has transformed France in the past quarter of a century. In concentrating on serving the interests of the poorest segments of French society, the French Communist party has not been sufficiently aware of the fact that living conditions have improved significantly for the majority of workers, who are increasingly interested in enhancing the quality of their lives. No less important, the party has virtually ignored elements in the population that it must attract if it is to prosper. "We must," says Elleinstein, "radically change party policy and appeal to salaried workers in the middle class, to intellectuals, engineers, technicians and managerial personnel... We cannot oppose the interests of the working class to those of the middle class and the intellectuals. Only by uniting these different

elements of the population can the French Communist party hope to grow in the large urban centers."

### Needs Overhaul

Finally, Elleinstein argues that democratic centralism, the system by which the party has been governed, its policies determined and its leadership chosen, is in need of drastic overhaul. As practiced hitherto, says Elleinstein, democratic centralism has been more marked by centralism than by democracy. And he proposes a series of reforms that would permit a genuinely democratic determination of party policy, along with a new system of choosing candidates for party office and for the governing party bodies which "would permit true democracy within the party."

It takes not too far distant

Elleinstein would have been swiftly expelled from the party for publishing his views in a non-Communist newspaper. Thus far nothing has happened to him and to the many other party members who have voiced their criticisms, and, according to Marchais, nothing will. "There will not be a single expulsion," he told a press conference. "The period of expulsions is definitely over."

But whether Elleinstein's reformist views will have any positive influence on party policy is another matter. Asked to comment on Elleinstein's criticisms of French Communist party policy toward the Soviet Union, Roland Leroy, editor of L'Humanite, blandly noted that the party's 22d Congress had opted

for a socialism built to conform to French conditions, but he pointedly evaded passing any judgment on the state of socialism in the Soviet Union. And while denying critics access to L'Humanite, French Communist party leaders or their proxies have been daily using the columns of the paper to defend their policies and deny any responsibility for the left's defeat in the legislative elections.

All this suggests reason to doubt that, barring the unexpected, the party Central Committee at its forthcoming meeting today and tomorrow will heed those calling for a change in the party line; or that, what is more important, the system of "democratic" centralism by which the party line is set and the party leadership chosen is to be modified in any significant way.

## Europe, Through Fresh Eyes

By Edmund Stillman

PARIS—Perceptions of international reality are for the most part 10 or 20 years out of date. That Americans went to war in Southeast Asia because we did not realize that monolithic Communism—Stalin's Communism—had long since disappeared is part of the conventional wisdom by now. But how up-to-date are our perceptions of modern Europe?

Hardly a single element in Washington's policy toward Europe and Europe's policy toward itself—takes account of the last 20 years. Yet the Atlantic Alliance, arms control, the Common Market trade, and dollar policy are all vitally affected. Washington—and the Common Market capitals, too—cling to what the late Christopher Dawson, the distinguished British historian, termed "the dwarfing of Europe."

### All Changed

Mr. Dawson said in a dispirited postwar essay: "Today all is changed. Not only is Europe reduced to insignificance by the giant powers to which she has given birth, but it is difficult to find any people, however weak and backward, who will admit her claim to cultural superiority. Even people who emerged only yesterday from the darkness of barbarism now regard themselves as culturally equal or superior to the old western lords of the earth."

Yet consider the following: Europe today is far from being dwarfed. Today the original Common Market Six (West Germany,

France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) have the total gross national product of the United States when Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon battled for the presidency.

The gross national product of the Nine (adding Britain, Denmark and Ireland) is as large today as when Mr. Nixon resigned; these are volume terms, wholly compensating for inflation.

The GNP's of the individual states of Europe are far from small, too. West Germany's is as large as were those of all six economies in 1957, when the Treaty of Rome was signed, laying the Common Market's foundations. The French economy (some 80-85 per cent West Germany's and growing nearly twice as fast) is nearly so.

France today has a larger GNP than all the 41 countries of the Western Hemisphere south of the Rio Grande, including Brazil. France has a larger GNP than China.

Spain alone has approximately 90 per cent the GNP of Brazil and grows as fast. As a consumer market it is far more promising. Per capita wealth—that is, the purchasing power of the individual Spaniard—is more than 2½ times the individual Brazilian's.

The aggregation of only two countries in Western Europe, West Germany and France, according to British government calculations, is alone fully 18 per cent bigger in GNP than the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union devotes a far larger proportion of its GNP to de-

fense than the two Western countries. But it is also true that West German and French overall technology is far in advance of the Russians.

The European economies—which have now collectively, and individually, become economies of scale—trade more and more with one another and less and less with the United States. So far from being a major "locomotive" for the European economies, the United States imports less from the Common Market Nine than do Sweden and Switzerland together. Within the Common Market, Belgium alone buys more (nearly 15 per cent more) from its partners than does the United States.

Four European countries—Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and Denmark—have a higher standard of living than the United States, even when measured in purely tangible money terms, without taking into account add-ons like free health care and general old-age pensions. For nearly all, the gap has been closing fast. From approximately one-third the U.S. level of individual wealth in 1950, France and West Germany had closed to more than three-quarters the U.S. standard of living by 1976.

Finally, as a rough indication of quality of life, the majority of West Europeans live longer than Americans. Considering infant mortality rates alone, standards of health care have dramatically overtaken those in the United States. In 1950, the United States led in infant care with 29.2 deaths per 1,000 live births as against 55.5 for West Germany, 52 for France, 53.4 for Belgium and 31.4 for Britain. A quarter of a century later the situation had changed radically. By 1972, the number was 18.5 for the United States—certainly a great improvement. But for France the number was 16, for Belgium 20.5, West Germany 22.5 and Britain 17.6.

The disparate facts set out above tell no single story. But all tell a different tale from Christopher Dawson's somber vision of a shrunken Europe in the postwar world.

Edmund Stillman is founder and director of Hudson Research Europe Ltd. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Rights Debate

My friend and former colleague John Bovey certainly gave both barrels to Helsinki and Belgrade (IHT, April 19).

In describing the background of Helsinki, he did not go back far enough. Molotov first proposed a European conference, designed to put the seal of approval on the division of Germany, at the Big Four conference of foreign ministers in Berlin in 1954.

The United States, United Kingdom and France turned this down, because they at that time were busy incorporating the Federal Republic into the Western alliance. Once this was accomplished, they continued to resist Soviet calls for a conference. There were a variety of reasons for this, but an important one was that they did not want to get ahead of the Germans.

When Willy Brandt, with his Ostpolitik, officially accepted the indefinite division of Germany, there was no longer any really good reason not to go to Helsinki. Thus, the Soviets, after several decades of effort, finally got what they wanted.

The trouble was that they also got the effort by NATO to exploit the conference on behalf of human rights. Jimmy Carter's becoming President insured that the United States would redouble its effort at

Belgrade. John Bovey has graphically described the results. He should, however, not be so bitter. After all, where would the world be without theater?

JOHN C. AUSLAND.

### Similarity?

It was interesting to see alongside each other (IHT, April 18) the article by Leopold Unger on the Nazi attack on the Warsaw Ghetto and the editorial from The New York Times on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The similarity between these two operations was striking: In each case a powerful military machine was used to try to destroy a beleaguered resistance movement. Equally striking was the difference. The Nazis in April, 1943, destroyed the ghetto and wiped out its inhabitants, whose courage in resisting the onslaught we all remember with admiration. The Israelis in April, 1978, destroyed most of the towns and villages of south Lebanon, but of the upwards of 1,000 people they killed, the great majority were innocent and defenseless Lebanese civilians.

MICHAEL ADAMS, Editor, Middle East International, London.

## On Holding The Bag for South Africa

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The college students, here and there, have discovered—or more properly rediscovered—the cause of South African economic disengagement. At a number of colleges, trustees are gathering under student pressure to consider whether to empty their portfolios of securities in companies with economic ties to South Africa. Right away there is the problem of making a distinction. If the trustees are mandated to sell securities in any company doing business in South Africa, they will have to sell any securities they own in 350 major U.S. companies. This is the rough equivalent of coming to Manhattan for a visit and boycotting the area bounded by the Hudson River, the East River, 35th Street and 57th Street.

But the problem only begins. The trustees also want the trustees to refuse to buy securities in any U.S. companies doing business with South Africa. All that this mandate would require is divesting oneself of shares in 6,000 U.S. companies. It is difficult to know exactly what would be left for the trustees of U.S. colleges to invest in, but if you see your local drug store rise to the height of the Empire State Building, you will know that the trustees triumphed. To be sure, the following year scholarships at U.S. colleges might be reduced by 20 or 30 per cent.

Leaving aside for the moment the demands of the trustees, the so-called Sullivan principles should be more widely advertised. The Rev. Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, a black Baptist, is a director of General Motors. He does not believe in economic withdrawal from South Africa. He does believe, however, in activist anti-apartheid policies by U.S. firms doing business in South Africa. He has laid down six principles, and as of a week ago, 85 U.S. companies in South Africa have subscribed to these six principles. The idea is that a U.S. company will insist on these principles in practice to these principles, on the threat of closing down if the South African government denies them permission. They are:

• Nonsegregation of the races in all eating, comfort and work facilities.

• Equal and fair employment practices for all employees.

• Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time.

• Initiation and development of training programs that will prepare in substantial numbers, blacks and other nonwhites for supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

• An increase in the number of blacks and other nonwhites in management and supervisory positions.

• Improvement in the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

The thrust of the six principles is admirable. One wishes one might mobilize U.S. idealism to insist on complementary principles to govern U.S. investment in the Soviet Union. It would be interesting to observe the reaction of the Soviet Union if U.S. companies and banks involved in subsidizing, say, the Kama River trucking plant were to announce six principles as follows: All Russians employed by U.S. capital must be given freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of travel, the right of habeas corpus, the right of public trial by a jury of their peers.

Fortunately—for all its faults—South Africa isn't the Soviet Union. Unfortunately—for all its virtues—U.S. idealists are not impartial in their hunger for justice.

Still, to repeat, the promulgation of the six principles is encouraging, and they should be accepted by U.S. opinion as a desirable substitute for the draconian alternatives recommended by the extremists.

The vice-president of Brown University in charge of financial affairs has remarked dryly that if the demands of the students were met everywhere in the United States, the South African government would have no alternative other than to embargo the repatriation of capital.

This would mean that instead of automobile plants in South Africa being run by General Motors, and computer plants run by IBM, they would be run, having been nationalized, by the government of South Africa without benefit of one, let alone six, of the Rev. Sullivan's principles. The United States would be left with several billion dollars worth of South African bonds. Presumably, we would not take great moral satisfaction from being the largest South African bondholder in the world.

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## Half-a-Year's Worth of Comic Ideas for the Movies

There are sardonic overtones to

There is some very tasty acting. Vittorio Gassman plays with regal punctilio a crafty cardinal who persuades parishioners who have strayed into the false faith of Marxism to return to the fold. Ugo Tognazzi and Nerina Montagnani are a pair of harmless, weak-minded eccentrics who are carted off to a loony bid after their neighbors complain. Alberto Sordi displays versatility by portraying a fastidious Roman swell and the vulgar spokesman at the clown's funeral.

\* \* \*

In "I ever Promised You a Rose Garden" (at the Vendome, the Elysees Cinema, the Bonaparte and the Cluny Ecoles in English), the case of a suicidally inclined adolescent girl is considered. After emotional storms at home, her parents place her in a mental clinic where she has the good fortune to come under the care of a sympathetic woman psychiatrist who patiently rehabilitates her.

The neurotic youngster has recurring dreams and visions of being persecuted by a savage tribe to which somehow she has sworn

Though Alain Delon is officially the star of "Attention, les Enfants Regardent" (at the Paramount Odeon, the Paramount Elysees and the Publicis Champs-Elysees), he has little more than a cameo assignment. Four children are the principals. These unruly tots drowned their nurse unwittingly and to escape detection take over the management of their summer home until the return of their parents. De-

# To Drugs

By Al Rossiter Jr.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A New York doctor says that some of the finest rock paintings of early North American Indians may have been produced by shamans high on hallucinogenic plants.

"The world objects of the fertile imagination of these Indians combine a decidedly whimsical quality with a dreamlike sense of the supernatural and the mysterious," said Dr. Klaus Wellmann.

He said that aboriginal peoples in many parts of the world discovered the psychedelic and narcotic properties of certain plants "and have used them since time immemorial for both medicinal and cultic purposes."

The North American Indian was no exception, he said.

Dr. Wellmann, a pathologist at the Beckman Research Hospital in New York, said that the designs of cave artists of the Chumash and Yokuts Indians in southern California and those who lived in the lower Pecos River region of Texas before the birth of Christ appear to

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## Trade Surplus Rises For West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 25 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's trade surplus last month totaled 4.188 billion Deutsche marks, up from 2.167 billion DM in February but slightly below the 4.197 billion DM reported in the year-ago month, the federal statistics office reported today.

The foreign exchange market reacted calmly to the news though the March bulge was larger than forecast. According to one chief dealer, the figures were "surprisingly high," but he noted that most operators were waiting on the sidelines for the U.S. March trade data, scheduled to be released tomorrow.

Economists noted that the trade surplus has jumped markedly in March for the past three years. Moreover, in the first quarter, the

surplus actually dropped 2.5 percent from year-earlier levels to 8.688 billion DM from 8.912 billion DM.

Exports in the month totaled 24.61 billion DM, up 15 percent in the month but down 4.7 percent from the year-ago month. Imports at 20.42 billion DM were up 8.8 percent in the month but 5.6 percent below the year-earlier total.

The current-account surplus (including trade, services and transfers) rose sharply to 2.8 billion DM in March, from an upward-revised 700 million DM in February and 2.377 billion DM in March 1977. For the first three months of the year, the current-account surplus climbed 33 percent to 3.2 billion DM from 2.4 billion DM a year earlier.

A Bundesbank economist explained this jump by pointing out that West Germany's traditional deficit on its services account narrowed to 300 million DM in the first three months, from nearly 2.6 billion DM in the 1977 quarter. Much of the drop appeared to be due to a sharp reduction in handling charges to West German exporters and a concurrent rise in handling payments by foreigners, he said. This in turn reflects the slowing pace of exports, which expanded only 1 percent in the first quarter from the 1977 quarter, compared with a nearly 2-percent increase in imports.

In other news, the Bundesbank reported that growth of its widely-defined money supply (M-3) slowed substantially in March, growing by a seasonally adjusted 200 million DM, against a 1.8-billion DM rise in February and an increase of 3.3 billion DM in the 1977 month.

M-3 expanded at a 5-percent annual rate in the December-January period, decelerating from a 13-percent annual rate in the August-November period. One key factor in the monthly decline was a drop in capital inflows, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank's official 1978 target of average money supply growth is 8 percent, as in 1977, but it is widely expected to be exceeded. Bundesbank president Oskar Emminger recently denied, however, that slightly faster growth of the money stock would fuel inflation. He cited a general slackness of demand as well as cheaper prices for imports as factors which would inhibit an inflationary spiral.

## VW Net Off 58% in '77

WOLFSBURG, West Germany (AP-DJ)—Volkswagenwerk's net profit fell 58 percent in 1977 to 419 million Deutsche marks from 1,004 billion DM the previous year due to a less favorable tax situation, management board chairman Toni Schmuecker said today.

However, world turnover jumped 12.7 percent to 24.15 billion DM from 21.42 billion DM the previous year.

"The current year will be similar to last year, both for sales and profits," he said.

He said the company does not plan to drop in 1978 its 1-DM bonus dividend nor the 7-DM regular dividend it paid for 1977.

Mr. Schmuecker termed the results "satisfactory" with the year marking the end of a "consolidation" period following losses in 1974 and 1975. He added the company currently has a high level of unfilled orders while incoming order flow is above last year.

For the first quarter of the year, he added, world sales fell 1 percent from a year earlier.

Chief financial officer Friedrich Thomee said the lower 1977 profits were due to higher taxes and the tax break the previous year from a 693-million DM loss carried forward.

Group taxes totaled 1.5 billion DM against 482 million DM in 1976. Mr. Thomee, while declining to specify, said operating earnings in 1977 were higher than in 1976.

He added that investment spending over the next four years will be geared primarily toward product and model development and rationalization. He said parent-company investment spending in 1978 would total 1.3 billion DM, 1 billion DM in 1979, 1.2 billion DM in 1980, and 900 million DM in 1981.

"For the group, the very rough figures are of the same magnitude," Mr. Thomee said. He said Mexico, Brazil and the United States would be the main investment centers.

In 1977, group investment spending rose 48.7 percent to 1.7 billion DM, up from 1.1 billion DM in 1976.

Mr. Schmuecker said West German market share slipped to 30 percent in the first quarter against 31.4 percent. He acknowledged that there have been bottlenecks in production of Golf models. But, he said, despite the high demand for the Golf, "We can't undertake to increase production" or the company could find itself with unused capacity later.

Westb Net Up  
DUESSELDORF, April 25 (AP-DJ)—Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale's (Westb) net profit rose 6.6 percent to 129 million Deutsche marks in 1977 from 121 million DM the previous year, Johannes Voelling, management board chairman said today.

Total assets rose 12.3 percent to 76.1 billion DM from 67.7 billion DM, he said. Operating profits, excluding trading in its own account, were up 27.1 percent to 436 million DM from 343 million DM.

Mr. Voelling said he was optimistic for continued improved results in 1978.

The bank was able to take advantage of the good conditions on the domestic capital market last year to increase sales of its own bonds to 6.6 billion DM from 4.5 billion DM the previous year, the bank said. Issues in circulation have since passed 30 billion DM.

## Jet Maker Hits Financing Plans Of Europeans

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25 (AP-DJ)—A second major U.S. aerospace company has attacked aircraft-financing plans by European concerns and their governments and urged the U.S. government to act to protect its own interests.

Harry Gray, chairman of United Technologies said at the annual meeting here that his company's Pratt & Whitney Aerospace division recently lost two major orders because of European financing plans.

In the case of Pan Am, he said, Pratt & Whitney was up against the U.K. government, Mr. Gray said that "by choosing Rolls-Royce engines, Pan Am was able to get extremely generous loan terms backed by Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department for the entire cost of the aircraft without any down payment. If Pan Am had opted for our engines, such loan guarantees wouldn't have been available and a \$75-million down payment would have been required. We didn't lose to Rolls Royce. Rather, we were beaten by the British government—a no-money-down, full purchase-price guarantee."

Noting foreign-government backing for loans to Eastern so that airlines could order the A-300, Mr. Gray said that if the U.S. government does not act to correct this trend, or to provide similar assistance, the United States could face erosion of its long-time leadership of the commercial aircraft market with a resultant loss of jobs.

Canada  
Imperial Oil  
1st Quarter 1978 1977  
Revenue..... 1,308,000 1,159,000  
Profits..... 72,000 76,000  
Per Share..... 0.55 0.58  
(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

Spain  
Canon  
1st Quarter 1978 1977  
Revenue..... 194.39 152.93  
Profits..... 8.370 6.270  
Per Share..... 41.31 35.17  
(Figures in Yen)

J.K. Jobless Rate Falls  
LONDON, April 25 (AP-DJ)—J.K. unemployment fell 0.1 percent in mid-April to 5.8 percent of the workforce, the Department of Employment said today.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Rio Tinto-Zinc Eyes Joint Ventures

The high cost of developing new mines means that Rio Tinto-Zinc (RTZ) has become increasingly interested in joint ventures, says chairman Sir Mark Turner. One potential partner is Exxon, which recently approached the U.K.-based mining concern. Exxon first considered the possibility of acquiring an interest in RTZ, but later abandoned that course in favor of participation in joint projects, although no specific proposals have been put forward yet. The RTZ executive adds his company is not interested in being acquired wholly or in part by another concern. RTZ has committed itself to spend £113 million on various projects this year and it has approved, but not yet committed funding, for projects costing another £221 million. Sir Mark notes that the iron ore outlook for 1978 is "glum in the extreme," that there are "some signs of improvement" in zinc prices and that he is "bullish about aluminum over the long haul" because of the energy situation.

### Zenith 'Confident' of '78 Profit

Zenith Radio is "quite confident we will be profitable this year in net income," says chairman John Nevin. In 1977, Zenith lost \$4.7 million and a week ago it reported sharply lower first-quarter earnings. Mr. Nevin believes the board "will continue to authorize payment of a dividend so long as it believes

that Zenith is on a course that will generate more acceptable profits at an early date. He adds that Rio Tinto believes it has retained its market leadership position in the U.S. color television industry through the end of the first quarter. It claims a 22-percent market share for 1977 against 19.7 percent for RCA, its closest competitor.

### Royal Dutch-Shell Outlook

Royal Dutch-Shell, which achieved a "reasonable level" of earnings last year, expects its 1978 performance will also be "credible," group treasurer J.H. MacDonald reports. "It would appear that oil trading cannot look for any early or dramatic improvement in profitability. Within this overall picture, however, I would expect group companies to maintain their better-than-average performance by continuing to concentrate on margins—by adding value to product and providing service, thereby getting closer to the final consumer and being visibly identified with the local scene." Capital spending by the Anglo-Dutch group outside North America is expected to be about \$2.8 billion, almost 30 percent above last year, he says. Over \$1.3 billion will be invested in oil and gas production, with the largest slice of some \$800 million going to the U.K. sector of the North Sea.

## Sales Soar For Bonds In Japan

TOKYO, April 25 (AP-DJ)—Foreigners bought a record amount of Japanese bonds in the year ended March 31, but continued as net sellers of stocks for the second year in a row, the Finance Ministry reported today.

Net foreign purchases of bonds—excluding short-term government bonds—totalled an all-time high \$5,027 billion, up sharply from the record set a year earlier of \$1,751 billion.

The flood of foreign money into Japanese securities as the yen appreciated sharply prompted the government in March to restrict sales of bonds with less than 61-month maturity remaining to foreigners. In November, the Bank of Japan had cut off foreigners from short-term government bond sales.

For March alone—as expected—net bond purchases by foreigners soared to a record \$1,352 billion. For the fiscal year, foreigners bought a record \$8,861 billion of bonds, against \$3,243 billion in the previous year, while sales also came to a record \$3,834 billion versus \$1,492 billion.

Net sales of stocks, on the other hand, increased to \$1,123 billion, the second year in row of net selling by foreigners following sales of \$233,923 million a year earlier. Stock purchases totalled \$2,504 billion against \$3,142 billion in the prior year, while sales totalled \$3,627 billion compared with \$3,375 billion.

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## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Amerasia Hess			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,352.98	1,274.8	
Profits.....	32.52	70.9	
Per Share.....	0.82	1.78	

American Electric Power			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	571.7	526.8	
Profits.....	75.1	64.9	
Per Share.....	0.73	0.70	

Asarco			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,080	1,890	
Profits.....	247.1	239.9	
Per Share.....	2.46	2.58	

Bethlehem Steel			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,390	1,290	
Profits.....	1.1	25.2 loss	
Per Share.....	0.02	-	

Carolina Power & Light			
Year	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	851,800	727,910	
Profits.....	119,765	123,322	
Per Share.....	2.56	2.82	

Chronalloy American			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	294,400	238,200	
Profits.....	8,967	7,213	
Per Share.....	0.87	0.58	

Cities Service			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,170	1,120	
Profits.....	55.3	59.3	
Per Share.....	2.00	2.16	

Consolidated Edison			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	814.7	797.5	
Profits.....	87.7	84.2	
Per Share.....	1.41	1.37	

Continental Oil			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,100	2,200	
Profits.....	36.5	100.8	
Per Share.....	0.34	0.94	

Eastern Airlines			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	584.4	521.1	
Profits.....	19.5	16.8	
Per Share.....	0.92	0.85	

Foster Wheeler			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	350.83	276.6	
Profits.....	8.14	5.59	
Per Share.....	1.00	0.69	

Gulf Oil			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	4,880	4,850	
Profits.....	155	166	
Per Share.....	0.79	0.85	

Marathon Oil			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,230	1,160	
Profits.....	50.3	40.7	
Per Share.....	1.66	1.35	

National Tea			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	203	156.2	
Profits.....	1.39	1.36	
Per Share.....	0.14	0.14	

New York Times			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	138.8	116.5	
Profits.....	7.1	5.38	
Per Share.....	0.61	0.47	

Philadelphia Electric			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	402,000	365,800	
Profits.....	55,600	49,600	
Per Share.....	0.61	0.57	

Pacarc			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	361,242	331,222	
Profits.....	22,304	16,933	
Per Share.....	2.70	2.05	

Phillips Petroleum			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,700	1,600	
Profits.....	165	122	
Per Share.....	1.07	0.79	

Procter & Gamble			
2nd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,170	1,920	
Profits.....	147.11	131	
Per Share.....	1.78	1.59	

Seaboard Coast Line			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	435.9	410.7	
Profits.....	1.06	20	
Per Share.....	0.07	1.38	

Schlitz (Jos.) Brewing			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	230.8	258	
Profits.....	1.53 loss	7.422	

Shell Oil			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,600	2,450	
Profits.....	193	184	
Per Share.....	1.31	1.29	

Sherwin-Williams			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	233.3	220.7	
Profits.....	1.753 loss	5.362 loss	

Squibb			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	326.8	293.8	
Profits.....	19.22	19.8	
Per Share.....	0.43	0.44	

Standard Oil of Ohio			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,000	823.5	
Profits.....	36.3	18.7	
Per Share.....	0.75	0.48	

Stauffer Chemical			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	429,574	400,099	
Profits.....	52,516	45,916	
Per Share.....	2.40	2.11	

Texaco			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	6,990	7,080	
Profits.....	187.3	242.6	
Per Share.....	0.69	0.89	

Tectron			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	727.2	680.5	
Profits.....	39.83	28,081	
Per Share.....	1.06	0.75	

United Brands			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	688,700	581,600	
Profits.....	4,500	3,500	
Per Share.....	0.36	0.26	

U.S. Steel			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	2,460	2,270	
Profits.....	58.7 loss	27.40	
Per Share.....	-	0.33	

## Big Board Prices Rise Broadly

### But Gains Reduced In Late Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, April 25 (IHT)—New York Stock Exchange prices closed higher today in the second heaviest trading session in Big Board history. Late profit-taking, however, cut in half earlier gains on institutional buying, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up more than 14 points earlier, closed up 7.53 at 833.59. Through Monday, the blue-chip index had climbed 83.94 points from its Feb. 12, 1978 low of 742.12.

Volume totaled 55.8 million shares, up sharply from the 34.51 million shares yesterday, and surpassing the second high record of 52,278,180 shares traded April 14. The turnover was short of the all-time record of 63,510,000 shares traded April 17. The first-hour volume of 17.58 million shares was a record, surpassing the 17.48 million shares traded in the first hour April 17.

Advances outnumbered declines 988-to-594.

Analysts said that late profit-taking was sparked by U.S. Steel's report of a first-quarter loss. Also, investors said some early buyers took their profits and left the market prior to President Carter's news conference. The President said, among other things, that he thinks the recent sharp rise in the stock market is due to the administration's "new commitment to fighting inflation" and the apparent move in Congress to finally pass an energy bill.

Prices closed higher in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange with the index up 0.24 to 136.68.

### Miller Doubts Reduction In Inflation Likely Soon

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP-DJ)—Federal Reserve chairman William Miller said today that "there is little reason to be optimistic about the likelihood of achieving a significant reduction in underlying inflationary forces in the near future."

He told the Senate Banking Committee that while economic prospects appear to remain favorable, other aspects reflect fundamental problems for the economy, including inflation which is "the most troubling."

He projected that for the year ending with the first quarter of 1979 real gross national product probably will increase 4.5-to-5 percent, that the unemployment rate will likely drop to 5.75-to-6 percent and the GNP price deflator—the widest measure of inflation—is likely to rise by 6.75-to-7.25 percent.

He said that following this quarter's expected real GNP growth of 6-to-7 percent, the economy will be in a more predictable manner with a growth rate of around 4 percent for the last half of the year.

He cited strong cost pressures and continuing advances of wages and also blamed various government actions for boosting inflation.

He said another disturbing factor of the economic performance is the

### White Weld Net Due to CSWW, Report Reveals

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2
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Year	Species	Count	Year	Species	Count	Year	Species	Count
12th	5th Macle	40	3.6	8	156	11th	10th	11
13th	7th Macmill	44	5.6	8	365	11th	11th	11
42nd	2nd Macy	1.50	3.5	7	217	4th	42nd	43
56	4th Macy	4.25	8.3	7	268	5th	51	51
14th	11th MacF	59	6.5	186	13th	13th	13th	13th
11th	8th MacC	32	5.1	146	7th	9th	9th	9th
45th	38th MacI	1.20	3.5	11	70	34	33th	34
27th	2nd MacI	1.84	3.1	11	66	27th	27th	27th
7th	7th MacI	206	2.2	4	65	9th	9th	9th

Year	20%	MarMid	2.00	8.1	7	261	34%	24%
46%	30%	MARCO	1.20	3.3	11	610	34%	35%
46%	13%	MarMid	.50	2.7	6	320	18%	18%
57%	39%	MarMid	2.20	4.8	7	585	48	45%
22	16%	MarMid	.80	4.1	7	269	20	19%
16	11%	MarMid	.80	5.2	18	264	15%	15%

16%	11½ MarkH	.40	4.0	13	182	15%	15	154%	16
22	13 MarkC	.36	2	6	94	17½	16½	167%	16
23½	15¼ Mark	off.30	6.3	1	19	19	19	19	+ 16
32½	22½ Marley	1	2.7	8	110	22½	27	274%	+ 16
13½	6¼ Marriot	.12		9.12	1299	134	124½	128½	+ 16
64½	51½ MirahM	2.80	4.7	14	316	59%	58	59¼+1%	

35%	17%	Maria F	1.24	5.21	276	23%	23%	23%	23%
29%	22%	Maria M	1.50	5.8	6	314	37%	27%	27%
15%	10%	Maria K	.40	3.3	10	120	12%	11%	12%
38	38	Maria Cup	.74	2.1	9	77	40%	34%	34%
23%	15%	Maria C	.40	1.9	11	37%	30%	20%	20%
19%	14%	Maria H	.48	3.6	8	54%	19%	19%	19%

16	15	MosM 1.2e	8.2	15	25	15%	15	15%+	15
23%	81%	MoszyF			241	11	18%	11	11
18	15%	MosCo 1.64	9.4	x31	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
12%	11	MosCo 39e	5.6	47	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
35	21%	MosEUE 33e	1.0	10	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
38		MosEUE	1.0	10	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%

18%	0% Mattie		7	122	296	74%	19%	19%
27%	20% MayDS 1.20	5.1	7	410	25%	25	26	+2%
26	19 MayerO .90	4.5	9	10	19%	19%	19%	+1%
4%	2% MayaJW		10	9	3%	3%	3%	-1%
33%	20% Mayt 1.60a	5.8	11	190	27%	27	27%	+1%
29%	21% McDermi		5	1181	26%	26	26%	+1%

32%	29	McDer	pf2.20	7.0	417.32	51%	31%	+ 3%
30%	29%	McDer	pf2.60	8.7	221.39	29%	30	+ 1%
52%	37%	McDonl	3	415	1509	52%	51%	+ 1%
28%	19%	McDonD	.60	2.0	9 1748	28%	29%	+ 1%
23%	18%	McDonth	1	4.3	8 17	23%	23%	+ 1%
22%	19%	McDonl	1.60	5.4	8 17	22%	22%	+ 1%

Age	Sex	Name	Rank	Score	Time	Score	Time	Score	Time
21	Male	McGrath	1	4.7	9	1874	27 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
22	Male	McIntyre	1	5.0	1720	28 1/2	20	20	19 1/2
22	Male	McKee	1	5.8	7	23	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
23	Male	McLean	50	2.8	8	23	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
24	Male	McLout			69	19 1/2	18	18 1/2	18 1/2

13 1/4	10 1/4	McNeil	.80	4 1/2	7	36	12 1/4	12	12 1/4	—
23 1/2	14 1/4	Medco	1.12	5.2	5	273	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	— 3/4
24 1/4	14 1/4	Meosax	.32	1.3	13	256	24 1/4	24	24 1/4	— 1/4
15 1/2	11 1/4	Medico	.32	2.2	9	25	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	—
20 1/4	15 1/4	Medirn	.80	1.8	18	1287	22 1/4	19 1/2	21 1/2	— 1/4
43 1/4	25 1/4	Medirn	?	4.7	18	271	41 1/4	43	43	— 3/4

(Continued on Page 11)

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

100

**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'Clock) April 25**

[illegible]

## Tokyo Exchange

April 25, 1978		
	Price	Yan
Asahi Glass	918	Maruz E. Wks.
Canon	514	Mitsubishi Hwy. Ind.
Den Hio, Prin1	555	Mitsubishi Corp.
Fuji Bank	208	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	411	Mitsukoshi
Hitachi	233	Nissan Elec.
Honda Motor	602	Shan Corp.
I. Hosh	225	Sanyo
Japan Air L.	2,630	Sumitomo Bank
Kansei Eli. Pwr.	1,080	Tocho Marine
Kao Soap	488	Takeda
Orin Brewery	480	Taiyo
Crown Cans	340	Tokyo Marine
Kubota	209	Toray
Mitsui Ind.	361	Toyocho

## London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (\$ilver in aunces per troy ounce)			
	April 25, 1978		
	Today	Previous	
	Bid	Asked	Bid
Copper wire bars:			
Spot	484.50	485.00	484.50
3 months	791.00	792.00	791.00
Cathodes: Spot	474.50	475.00	474.00
3 months	691.00	692.00	691.00
Lead: Spot	6,130.00	6,135.00	6,065.00
3 months	6,100.00	6,115.00	6,040.00
Iron: Spot	302.00	302.00	302.00
3 months	310.00	310.00	310.50
Steel: Spot	216.00	295.00	292.50
3 months	269.00	269.00	269.00
Silver: Spot	272.30	272.40	271.70
3 months	277.20	277.20	277.20

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Prices		Midday Indicated Prices	
American 77-82	97.75 94.75	Midwest 94-95	100.50 102.50
Asheville 77-82	97.75 94.75	Midwest 95-96	100.50 102.50
Australia 80-82	100.00 100.00	Montreal 94-95	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 77-82	97.75 94.75	Montreal 95-96	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 80-82	97.75 94.75	Montreal 96-97	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 82-84	97.75 94.75	Montreal 97-98	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 84-86	97.75 94.75	Montreal 98-99	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 86-88	97.75 94.75	Montreal 99-00	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 88-90	97.75 94.75	Montreal 00-01	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 90-92	97.75 94.75	Montreal 01-02	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 92-94	97.75 94.75	Montreal 02-03	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 94-96	97.75 94.75	Montreal 03-04	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 96-98	97.75 94.75	Montreal 04-05	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 98-00	97.75 94.75	Montreal 05-06	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 00-01	97.75 94.75	Montreal 06-07	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 01-02	97.75 94.75	Montreal 07-08	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 02-03	97.75 94.75	Montreal 08-09	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 03-04	97.75 94.75	Montreal 09-10	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 04-05	97.75 94.75	Montreal 10-11	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 05-06	97.75 94.75	Montreal 11-12	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 06-07	97.75 94.75	Montreal 12-13	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 07-08	97.75 94.75	Montreal 13-14	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 08-09	97.75 94.75	Montreal 14-15	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 09-10	97.75 94.75	Montreal 15-16	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 10-11	97.75 94.75	Montreal 16-17	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 11-12	97.75 94.75	Montreal 17-18	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 12-13	97.75 94.75	Montreal 18-19	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 13-14	97.75 94.75	Montreal 19-20	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 14-15	97.75 94.75	Montreal 20-21	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 15-16	97.75 94.75	Montreal 21-22	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 16-17	97.75 94.75	Montreal 22-23	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 17-18	97.75 94.75	Montreal 23-24	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 18-19	97.75 94.75	Montreal 24-25	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 19-20	97.75 94.75	Montreal 25-26	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 20-21	97.75 94.75	Montreal 26-27	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 21-22	97.75 94.75	Montreal 27-28	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 22-23	97.75 94.75	Montreal 28-29	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 23-24	97.75 94.75	Montreal 29-30	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 24-25	97.75 94.75	Montreal 30-31	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 25-26	97.75 94.75	Montreal 31-32	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 26-27	97.75 94.75	Montreal 32-33	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 27-28	97.75 94.75	Montreal 33-34	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 28-29	97.75 94.75	Montreal 34-35	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 29-30	97.75 94.75	Montreal 35-36	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 30-31	97.75 94.75	Montreal 36-37	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 31-32	97.75 94.75	Montreal 37-38	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 32-33	97.75 94.75	Montreal 38-39	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 33-34	97.75 94.75	Montreal 39-40	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 34-35	97.75 94.75	Montreal 40-41	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 35-36	97.75 94.75	Montreal 41-42	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 36-37	97.75 94.75	Montreal 42-43	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 37-38	97.75 94.75	Montreal 43-44	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 38-39	97.75 94.75	Montreal 44-45	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 39-40	97.75 94.75	Montreal 45-46	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 40-41	97.75 94.75	Montreal 46-47	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 41-42	97.75 94.75	Montreal 47-48	101.25 102.75
Bahamas 42-43	97.75 94.75	Montreal 48-49	101.25 102.75

## European Markets

[illegible]

Brussels	32.50
Royal Dutch	28.00
R.T.Z.	28.00
Shell	54.00
Thom (A)	32.00

[illegible]

mag	155.00	CFP	130.00
Leuthenk	291.50	CGE	390.00
FreudeStk	241.00	CCF	129.00

Schmitt	131.00	Ferrebo	44.00
Schuch	44.00	Imetel	738.00
Scheidt	297.00	L. Carol	1.50
Schneider	203.00	Moeh Bull	35.00
S.H.O.	172.00	Michelin	150.00
Silfman	101.00	Moel Mann	500.00
Sjostrom	142.30	Moulinex	171.50
Sjostressell	205.00	Parabos	24.00
Sjostrom	113.50	PUK	17.00
Sjostrom	181.70	Pyreysa	67.50
Sjostrom	235.50	Pierrier	194.50
Sjostrom	261.00	Peugeot	385.00
Sjostrom	114.30	Rh Poulenc	91.40
Sjostrom	174.60	Sachlor	35.90
Sjostrom	102.50	Sil Gabolin	145.00
Sjostrom	206.00	Suz	27.00
		Symphon	154.90
		Thomson	200.00
		Thomson	25.90

Anglo-Am co	1.00
Anglo-Am	0.34
Carriages to	2.25

Zürcher	
Alusuisse	1,090
Buenh'ys	1,980
B. Bovari	1,520
Clb Geisler	1,100
C. Suisse	2,100
Fischer	695,000
Hof RoehN	7,470
Nestle	2,960
Sondaz	3,420
S'w B. Suisse	344,000
Suisse	2,760
U.B. Suisse	2,920

### Selected Over-the-Counter


[illegible]

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**William F. Gleeson, Jr.**  
**Vice President, Secretary and Counsel**

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doing a lot of repetitive time-

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**AMEX Nationwide Trading (3 O'Clock) April 25**

[illegible]

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- Corporate underwritings
- Private placements
- Lease financings
- Mergers, acquisitions and divestitures
- Real estate financings and sales
- International public offerings
- International private placements
- Domestic and international project financings
- Industrial revenue bond financings
- Pollution control financings
- Commercial paper issuance
- Corporate stock repurchasing
- Registered and non-registered secondary offerings
- Underwritten redemption of securities
- Sinking fund purchases
- Investments for temporarily excess cash
- Exchange offerings and tender offers
- Government agency financings
- State and municipal financings
- Financing services for foreign governments and agencies
- Financial advisory and evaluation services

## **INVESTING SERVICES**

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- Economic forecasting
- Money market and credit analysis
- Investment strategy
- Industry and company analysis
- Block trading
- Special order service
- Equity securities, listed and over-the-counter
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- Convertible stocks and bonds
- Domestic and international securities arbitrage
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- Debt and equity securities swaps
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